

ABP Update to the MPPDA

APRIL 21, 2016

LAS VEGAS, NV



Update from the ABP

1. Pediatric Hospital Medicine
2. MOC for Trainees
3. Recent Improvements to MOC
4. Program Directors Portal and Online Tracking
5. Internet Based Testing for ITE



Pediatric Hospital Medicine (PHM)



- Petition for subspecialty certification in PHM approved by ABP
- Two years of training with scholarly activity required
- Application to be submitted by ABP to American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS)
- If approved by ABMS, application to ACGME to accredit fellowship programs
- Manuscript to be submitted for peer review outlining ABP process, current training and practice of PHM, and rationale for decision

Thank YOU for input!!



MOC for Residents

- Residents will be able to **earn Part 4 MOC credit** during residency for meaningful participation in QI activities (just like a diplomate)
 - Practice Improvement Modules (PIMs)
 - Approved QI projects in institutions and organizations
 - Authorship of qualifying QI articles or posters
- Resident MOC **credit** will be **“in the bank”** for when they become certified and enter their first MOC cycle
- Residents will be able to **access many other ABP Part 2** (self assessments and QOW) activities, but will not receive bankable credit



Getting started

Once in the ABP system (Nov of PL1 year), resident creates a portfolio

NEW USER ACCOUNT REGISTRATION

[HOME](#)

Step 1 **New User Registration**
Please provide the following information. This information will be used to identify you in our database.

First Name:

Last Name:

Last four digits of your SSN or SIN #:

Birth Month: Day: Year:



Recent Improvements to MOC



ABP: February 2015 Blog

“We will be expanding MOC Part 4 credit eligibility to include the application of Quality Improvement principles, science and tools to an activity intended to improve the health of children. This activity should be highly relevant to any diplomate’s work. For example QI projects can involve clinical care, clinical research, basic research, education and policy work.”



New Part 4 Pathways in 2015

Small Group Quality Improvement Projects (completed) 25 points

- “Create your own QI Project”
- This allows up to 10 diplomates to receive credit for a project they have already completed. The review and processing fee is \$75 per project (not per diplomate)

Proposed QI project

- This allows a diplomate or team to submit a proposal and receive feedback and coaching if desired to develop a new project. There is no fee for this service.

NCQA PCMH 40 points

- This allows diplomates whose practices achieve NCQA PCMH designation to receive credit for the QI work that is entailed. There is no fee.



QI Project Applications from Small Groups (25 points)

- Built for projects led by diplomates
- Up to 10 pediatricians can earn credit per project
- Simplified/streamlined QIPA application
 - 8 questions, directed to the physician project leader
- Application is for **completed** projects
 - Credit awarded immediately upon approval
- “Proposed project” pre-application also available
 - No credit, but will populate into the completed project application when finished



MOC for Program Directors

- Educational Research
 - ABP expanded MOC Part 4 credit to include QI projects that not only involve direct clinical care but clinical, basic and educational research
 - ABP will accept and approve projects that improve an educational intervention or improve a research process
- Program Improvement
 - ABP will approve documented QI done as part of the annual program evaluation required by the ACGME for MOC Part 4 credit
 - Application and example completed application available on-line



Improvement in Research Processes Educational Research

Expanded rationale for credit: If we improve learning and/or assessment we provide better care to patients

Subspecialty EPA Study example:

- The goals of the effort are to enroll $\geq 30\%$ of training programs in each subspecialty and for programs that agree to participate, have data submitted within 3 weeks of the CCC meeting.

General Pediatrics Study example:

- Within 36 months of the initiation of data collection, we will assess $\geq 80\%$ of all pediatrics residents in the training programs that enroll in our research study using supervision rating scales to determine level of entrustment for each of the 17 general pediatrics EPAs.



MOC Part 4 Credit for ACGME Program Evaluation and Improvement

Questions to complete:

1. Describe the quality (educational) gap
2. What is the cause of the gap?
3. Identify the specific aim
4. What intervention did you make?
5. Identify the specific measures used
6. Did you collect baseline data? (Yes)
7. What were the results of the project?



EARNING ABP MOC CREDIT FOR ACGME PROGRAM EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT

[HOME](#) » [NEWS](#) » [PRESS RELEASES](#) » EARNING ABP MOC CREDIT FOR ACGME PROGRAM EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT

Wednesday, February 3, 2016 - 13:15

Joint Communication from ABP and ACGME

The American Board of Pediatrics (ABP) is now offering Part 4 Maintenance of Certification (MOC) credit to program directors, faculty, residents and fellows who engage in quality improvement to address areas that were identified during the program's annual program evaluation or the self-study.

The [Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education](#) (ACGME) requires all programs to complete an annual program evaluation, and requires programs on continued accreditation to conduct a more comprehensive self-study every 10 years. The ACGME's [Next Accreditation System](#) (NAS) places greater emphasis on program self-evaluation with the goal of improvement, with both the annual program evaluation and the self-study intended to facilitate this improvement. The overall approach in the NAS is well aligned with ABP Part 4 MOC activities, which focus on physicians' activities to improve practice, with the goal of improving patient care.

The rationale for the expansion of MOC Part 4 activities from solely clinical practice improvement to educational practice improvement is based on a belief that improving trainee learning and assessment, will ultimately result in improved education, and, ultimately, improved care to patients served by the graduates of accredited programs. The idea for this specific activity emerged from leadership of the Association of Pediatric Program Directors (APPD) and this group has been instrumental in working with ABP on the development of a template to document a program's improvement work.

The link to the template can be obtained below, along with instructions for completing the form and submitting it to ABP.

[TEMPLATE](#)

In an effort to reduce burden and facilitate improvement, the ACGME will support the use of these

NEWS
PRESS RELEASES
SUCCESS STORIES
IN MEMORIAM
NEWSLETTERS
ABP BLOG
PRESS RELEASES
DR. MOYER TO RECEIVE RICE UNIVERSITY'S 2016 DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD
DAVID K. STEVENSON, MD, 2016 ST. GEME AWARDEE
EARNING ABP MOC CREDIT FOR ACGME PROGRAM EVALUATION AND IMPROVEMENT
ABP ANNOUNCES 2016 PVM FELLOWSHIP AWARD WINNER
SEEKING PARTICIPANTS TO INFORM PLANS FOR THE MOC PART 3 GP EXAM PILOT
ABMS STATEMENT OF SHARED VALUES
INFO ON 2016 NEONATAL-PERINATAL MEDICINE, PEDIATRIC NEPHROLOGY & ADOLESCENT MEDICINE CERTIFYING

Assessment *and* Learning – When and Where?

Initial Cert and MOC Part 3 Exam

Proctored Exam at Testing Center

Once every 10 years

200 questions every 10 years

Feedback on exam performance

Everyone takes the same exam

Resources not allowed

10 year summative assessment

MOCA-Peds **Pilot** in General Pediatrics

Electronically delivered questions

Questions every quarter

80 questions annually

Immediate item feedback

Exam tailored based on practice profiles: inpatient, outpatient, or both

Allowed but shouldn't be needed

5 year summative assessment



YOUR ANSWER IS CORRECT.

Question:

A 15-year-old girl has a fever and rash. Her symptoms began abruptly today with fever, headache, myalgias, and nausea. She now has a petechial rash on her extremities that spares her palms and soles. She is hypotensive and tachycardic. A complete blood count reveals thrombocytopenia and leukopenia. Which of the following is the **MOST** likely diagnosis?

- A Infectious mononucleosis
- B Infective endocarditis
- C Meningococemia
- D Rocky Mountain spotted fever
- E Toxic shock syndrome

You answered:

C Meningococemia

Key Learning Objective:

Differential diagnosis of fever and rash

Reference(s):

American Academy of Pediatrics. Meningococcal infections. In: Kimberlin DW, Brady MT, Jackson MA, Long SS, eds. Red Book: 2015 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 30th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2015:547.

American Academy of Pediatrics. Rocky Spotted Mountain Fever. In: Kimberlin DW, Brady MT, Jackson MA, Long SS, eds. Red Book: 2015 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 30th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2015:682.

American Academy of Pediatrics. Staphylococcal Infections. In: Kimberlin DW, Brady MT, Jackson MA, Long SS, eds. Red Book: 2015 Report of the Committee on Infectious Diseases, 30th ed. Elk Grove Village, IL: American Academy of Pediatrics; 2015:715.

Rationale:

Fever with accompanying rash is a common presentation in pediatric offices and emergency departments. Many causes are benign and self-limited, but the physician must be able to recognize emergencies with this presentation. Rocky Mountain spotted fever, meningococemia, and toxic shock syndrome may all present with fever, malaise, headache, nausea, hypotension/shock, and thrombocytopenia. The onset of symptoms is abrupt with meningococemia. Although the rash may originally appear as macular, it may quickly progress to petechia/purpura. A complete blood count may show leukopenia in addition to thrombocytopenia. Rocky Mountain spotted fever can have a similar presentation, although typically the rash occurs 3 to 4 days following the fever and is more likely to involve the palms and soles. The rash of toxic shock syndrome is diffuse and may resemble a sunburn. Conjunctivae may also be involved.

You'll get an opportunity to answer another question in this content area in a subsequent MOC Assessment.

If you'd like to provide feedback on this MOC Assessment question, [click here](#).

If you'd like to answer another MOC Assessment question, [click here](#).



Question



Answer



Key Learning Objective



References



Rationale

Feedback

Click For Next Question



Resident and Fellow Tracking (Online)

Goals

- Create secure electronic system that allows ABP to record trainee progression through training
- Provide Program Directors and Coordinators electronic access for updating trainee data, including final level summative evaluations, credit, dates of training
- Decrease incomplete or inconsistent trainee data
- Increase efficiency of ABP processes



Program Director Portal – Now Available!

- ❖ Secure Portal Log-in for Program Directors and Coordinators
 - View and update program profile data
 - Manage coordinator data and grant access
- ❖ Order and pay for GP ITE examinations
 - No longer accepting checks
 - Use credit card , eCheck, and electronic funds transfer (EFT)



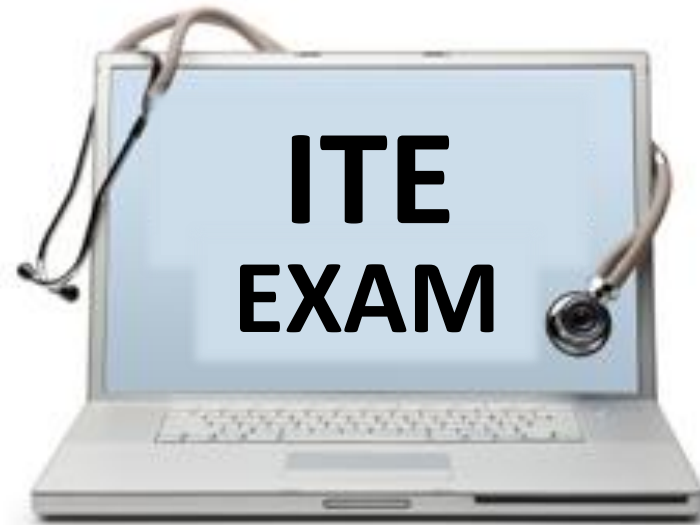
Program Director Portal – Now Available!

- ❖ View and download results of certifying examinations and ITE/SITE
- ❖ Access resources for program directors
 - Also available on public site
- ❖ Future goal: All resident and fellow tracking and verification of competence will be on-line.
 - Develop Resident Portfolio to display ITE scores and evaluations



2016 ITE

**All programs will be required to
administer exam via internet**





2016 ITE

- ❖ Online order of ITE via new program director portal
- ❖ Dates of Administration: July 13-July 20
- ❖ Data Collected:
 - Last 4 digits of government ID #
 - Date of birth
 - Resident email addresses
- ❖ Revision of Instructions, Proctors Manual and FAQ



2016 In-Training Exam

- ✓ May be administered on laptops, desktops, and iPads in proctored environments.
- ✓ All exams delivered within a secure browser that prevents resident access to other websites, email, and other applications.
- ✓ System Checks must be completed on each device prior to exam delivery to ensure device and network compatibility.
- ✓ Security is paramount



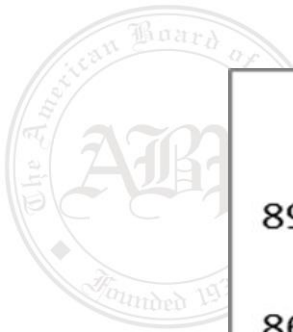
Categorical Peds vs. Med-Peds First-time Taker Passing Rates

Year	Categorical Pediatrics			Medicine-Pediatrics		
	n	Mean	% Pass	n	Mean	% Pass
2011	2741	479	76.0%	307	473	72.0%
2012**	2716	203	86.2%	311	202	85.9%
2013	2778	196*	82.0%	311	194*	78.1%
2014***	2906	201	87.0%	309	202	87.4%
2015	2934	204	86.5%	332	204	82.8%

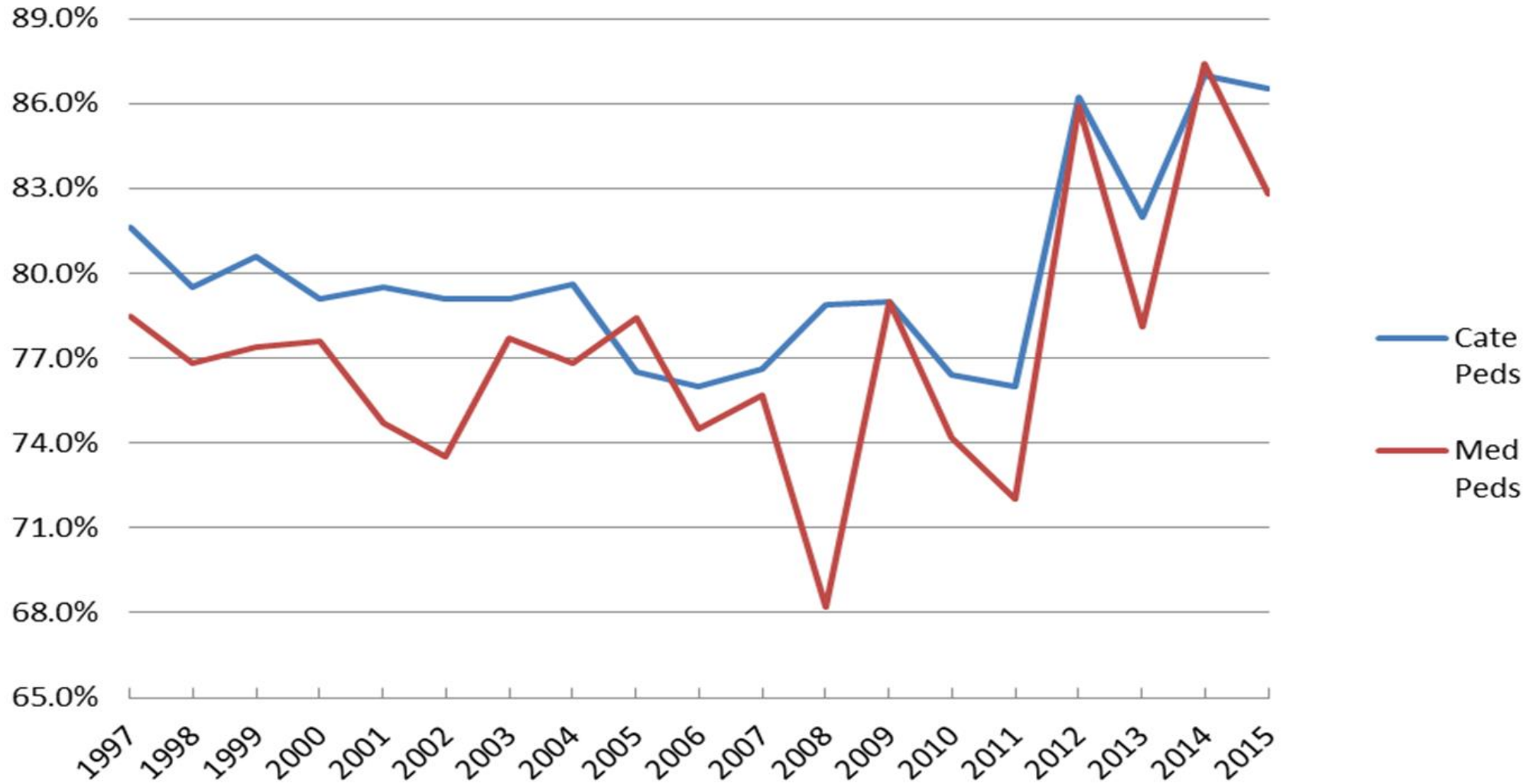
* Indicates a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between Categorical Peds and Medicine-Pediatrics

**The ABP introduced criterion-referenced scoring in 2012. Scores are now reported on a scale of 1 to 300.

***The time-limited eligibility policy took effect in 2014.



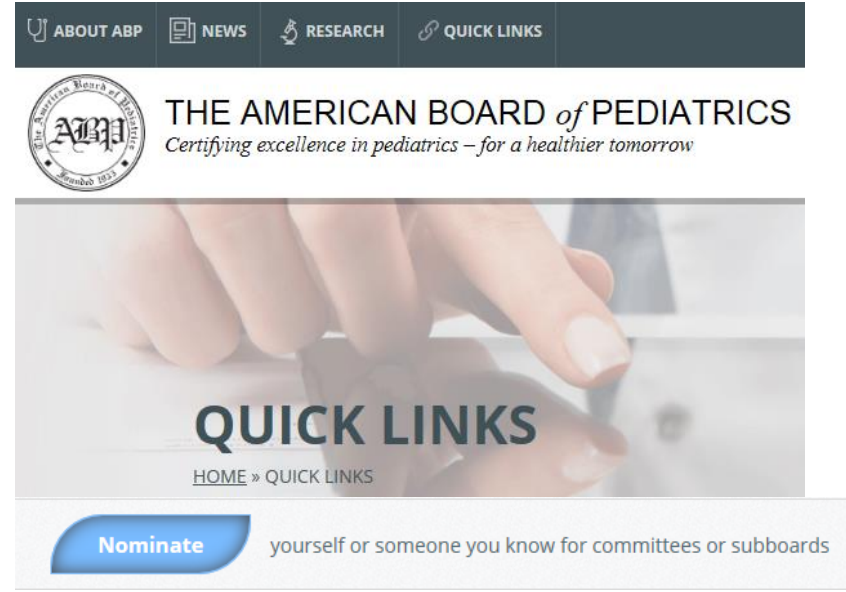
Categorical Peds vs. Med-Peds First-time Taker Passing Rates





Nominating Tool: GP Committees and Subboards

- **New online tool** can be found @ www.abpeds.org
- Nominate Yourself or Someone Else
- Appointees serve a six-year term
- Must be board certified in the area of interest



Seeking candidates who represent:

Diversity of pediatric practice: everything from rural, private practices to medical centers in major metropolitan areas

Reflection of today's trends in pediatric practice: well-seasoned pediatricians, new practitioners, part-time providers



ABP Web Site

www.abp.org

- Eligibility and training requirements for general pediatrics and all subspecialties, PD information, ABP policies, etc.

- 2015–2016 Workforce Data available for viewing and downloading from ABP Web site

- Resources for Program Directors
 - **www.abp.org**
 - Click the Program Directors button

